

SOME DON'TS For Stomach and Liver Sufferers

Don't take medicine for your Stomach ailments morning, noon and night, as usually such medicines only give temporary relief and simply digest the food that happens to be in the stomach.

Don't permit a surgical operation. There is always serious danger in operations and in many cases of Stomach, Liver and Intestinal Ailments the knife can be avoided if the right remedy is taken in time.

Don't go around with a foul smelling breath caused by a disordered Stomach and Liver; to the discomfort of those you come in contact with.

If you are a Stomach sufferer, don't think you can't be helped; probably worse cases than yours have been permanently restored by Mayr's Wonderful Remedy.

Most Stomach ailments are mainly caused by a catarrhal condition. Mayr's Wonderful Remedy not only removes the catarrhal mucus, but allays the chronic inflammation and assists in rendering the entire alimentary and intestinal tract antiseptic, and this is the secret of its marvelous success.

Don't suffer constant pain and agony and allow your stomach ailments to physically undermine your health. No matter how severe your case may be or how long you have suffered—one dose of Mayr's Wonderful Remedy should convince you that you can be restored to health again. Mayr's Wonderful Remedy has been taken and is highly recommended by Members of Congress, Justices of the Supreme Court, Editors, Lawyers, Merchants, Bankers, Doctors, Druggists, Nurses, Manufacturers, Priests, Ministers, Farmers and people in all walks of life.

Send for FREE valuable booklet on Stomach Ailments to Geo. H. Mayr, 154-156 Whiting St., Chicago, Ill.

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Profit In Dairy Calves.

A dairyman writes: "Remember first, last and all the time that it is profitable for any and all cow owners to grow their calves. In no case is it too expensive, while at all times the calves afford a large per cent of the farm profits."

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Making the Little Farm Pay

By C. C. BOWSFIELD

Miss Annie L. Glidden of Dekalb, Ill., is one of many women who are successful in farm management. She owns and manages thirty acres a mile from town and is making a record of which her friends speak with pride.

Miss Glidden is a city girl, educated and refined, belonging to one of the most prominent families in northern Illinois. She inherited from her uncle, Joseph F. Glidden, enough capital to enable her to buy thirty acres of land at \$200 an acre and equip this little farm with live stock and machinery. She did not start the enterprise in a haphazard way, but went about it systematically after careful study. It seemed best to her to diversify her products, so that she would not be dependent on a single crop.

She keeps a large part of the farm in alfalfa and has a record of making \$92.50 per acre from this legume in one season, there being three cuttings of the plant. Few people in northern Illinois have reached these figures with alfalfa. Five tons to the acre in three cuttings is considered above the average, and it is not best to cut the plant more frequently than this. At \$18 this makes a return of \$90 per acre. All who know anything about farm earnings will understand that this is far



A LARGE PART OF THE FARM IS KEPT IN ALFALFA.

above the average, but similar results can be obtained where intelligent care is given to the cultivation of alfalfa.

Miss Glidden at the outset was ambitious not only to make her farm a financial success, but to demonstrate the wisdom of having a rotative scheme and of selecting a variety of products for which there is a steady cash demand in provincial towns as well as in large cities. Much of her success comes from management along this line, as she always has two or three small fields of highly profitable vegetables.

She also has succeeded fairly well in getting two crops from a patch of ground in one season. This is done by producing lettuce, radishes, peas, beets, etc., in the early part of the summer and following them with sweet corn, peppers, spinach, celery and other vegetables which cannot be planted while there is any danger of frost in the spring. This scheme of growing succession crops can be worked in various ways. Land has to be heavily fertilized in the fall. This and thorough cultivation during the growing period will maintain soil fertility. Miss Glidden varies from her program in such a way that the labor is evenly distributed throughout the year, or at least this point is kept in view, but naturally field work becomes pretty heavy in connection with vegetable growing. She has a paying poultry plant and in a short time will be able to market several beef animals every year.

A farm of thirty acres conducted on this plan will yield an income of \$2,000 or more after paying for the labor required. Naturally some seasons will be better than others and profits will not always be the same, but this energetic young woman has found a system of making her farm pay, and her success with thirty acres has made some of the men folks who have much larger tracts gasp with astonishment. The day has come, in the opinion of agricultural experts, when farms of ten to thirty acres will be made sufficient to occupy the time and talents of highly trained and progressive men and women.

Both in fact and theory farms are becoming smaller, and experts now hold that a fair living income for a family may be gained from one of these small tracts. Ten acres, if wisely managed, will return an annual profit above operating expenses of \$1,500 to \$2,500. Larger places give returns in proportion when the owner has ability and suitable equipment. There are plenty of truck and fruit farms in the United States which can show a yearly revenue of more than \$500 an acre. This only has come about in recent years since the present high level of produce was reached, and therefore many old fashioned farmers who devote themselves to dairies or one or two grain crops are still unaware of what may be accomplished by modern methods.

POULTRY NOTES.

The principal causes for poultry diseases are poor houses, dampness, filth and improper feeding.

Some of the commonest poultry diseases are catarrh, roup, gapes and leg weakness.

Overfat not only debilitates the fowls, but impairs the action of every organ in the body.

The well fed pullets are early layers, provided, of course, they have not been fed on too fattening rations.

Never use harsh methods in breaking up a broody hen; very often such handling cripples the hen for future usefulness.

Constipation in poultry is caused by too much concentrated food.

MATING OF FARM BREEDING FLOCKS

When eggs for table use only are desired it is far better to have no mating, writes M. K. Boyer in the American Cultivator. The presence of the cock bird has nothing to do with egg production, only to fertilize the product for incubation. If no male bird is allowed in the pen the eggs will keep better. An infertile egg does not become rotten; it is the decay of the germ that produced this state.

In mating for breeding there is as much difference of opinion today as there was with the early authorities. The common impression, however, is that large families are best.

The writer claims the best fertility, especially during the winter and early spring, is gained by placing fifteen or more hens in each flock and having three vigorous cockerels for every two pens. In other words, he places cock No. 1 in pen No. 1, cock No. 2 in pen No. 2 and cock No. 3 in pen alone. Each night he changes the male bird. He brings the cock from the resting pen over into pen No. 1. He takes cock No. 1 out of pen No. 1 and places him in pen No. 2. Then he takes cock No. 2 out of pen No. 2 and places him in the resting pen alone. So on he changes each night. He claims this gives a larger per cent of fertility, as the hens are not so apt to suffer from favoritism. He likewise claims there will be stronger germs, for the reason that the male gets a rest one day out of three.

Favorite matings among American breeders are to place ten hens of the Asiatic breeds with one vigorous cockerel, or fourteen hens of the American class with one vigorous cockerel, or from fifteen to twenty hens of the Mediterranean class with one vigorous cockerel. Small families have a tendency to produce stronger chicks, but in the case of Asiatics—Brahmas or



The plumage of the Rouen duck is much like the wild mallard, of which it is considered to be a descendant, perhaps crossed with some large variety to give it size. It is the largest colored duck, reaching as high as twelve pounds, its large disposition making it easy to fatten. It has a long, deep body, close feathered flesh of fine flavor and is declared by epicures to be the best winter roasting duck. The picture shows a Rouen duck.

Cochins—when too few hens are placed with a too vigorous male bird the hens are apt to break down.

Mating by pairs is not a popular plan with American poultrymen.

Two-year-old birds are undoubtedly best for breeding purposes, yet well developed yearlings will produce strong chicks. But in the case of pullets, six to nine months of age, there is more or less risk, and practical poultry breeders do not rely upon them for good results. The eggs hatch well enough, but there is not the vitality found in the chicks that we see in the offspring from hardy, vigorous two-year-olds.

Hens Need a Dust Bath.

If you have a cement or board floor in the poultry house be sure to provide a place in which the hens can dust themselves. The dust bath is not an imaginary need of the hen, but an actual necessity. A large, shallow box, partially filled with dust and coal ashes, makes an ideal bath. Some people scatter some lice powder in the dust, but a few drops of crude carbolic acid will answer the same purpose and will be much cheaper. With such a place wherein to dust themselves the fowls will keep themselves free from lice without much effort on your part.

The Incubator Pays.

No progressive poultryman will attempt to do without incubators these days, for this is the only way he can get early chicks.

LIVE STOCK HUSBANDRY

OUTLOOK FOR HORSES.

Pure Bred Drafters Sure to Be a Premium For Several Years.

In the pure bred horse business the outlook is bright, says John Mason in the National Stockman. Belgium has lost the most of her horses, making imports from that country impossible or at best unlikely for an indefinite period. In France we learn that the supply of two-year-olds, yearlings and foals are still intact, but no one can tell when the import business may be resumed. Those who have imported stallions on hand may safely count on selling them higher than they have sold for years, while our breeders with rugged, thick, well grown native horses to offer will find a ready demand for them.

Especially should this prove true of the females. There is no great stock of Percheron mares and fillies to be



It is the opinion among horse raisers that because of the European war there is sure to be a great demand in the near future for good animals. Horses to command attention must be good specimens. The great demand at present is for the big, smooth drafters. These cannot be raised from scrubs. The inference, therefore, is for farmers to breed only from pure bred sires. The picture shows students of the University of Wisconsin judging the points of a horse.

found anywhere—that is, of desirable type, weight and development. Naturally the shortage in this department will not be so keenly felt right at the start of the selling season as it will later on, but it is long odds that every animal of the sort bought right in December and January will make big money for the buyer before spring. If a word to the wise be sufficient it is to all who intend to buy Percheron mares to get in while the getting is good and not wait until the full nakedness of the land has been laid bare.

Similarly eastern farmers, who must buy horses to do their work next spring, will, despite the present prices of grain, make money by buying as early in the year as they can. Everything points to a big rise, perhaps inflation, in the price of all sorts of horses in the not far distant future.

ABOUT RUNT PIGS.

Slow Development is Usually the Result of Insufficient Feed.

Quite often we see litters of newborn pigs with one or more runts, but this is not the kind of runts I wish to discuss, writes R. A. Galliber in Farm and Fireside. It is the kind that are not "natural born runts," but somehow fail to grow as rapidly and thrive as well as their mates. I have seen them often and have racked my brains to know what was the trouble. I have lately discovered one cause which I believe will hold good in nine cases out of every ten. It is this: Some pigs eat and drink very rapidly. Others eat and drink very slowly. The slow eaters are invariably the runts if the pigs are all fed together. Simple, isn't it? Yet it is a fact.

Recently the writer's attention was called to a pair of pigs belonging to a neighbor. They were the same age, had been given the same care and were always fed together. Both were thrifty pigs, but one was at least a third larger than the other. The owner asked me what I thought was wrong. I told him what I had learned and advised him to separate his pigs and test the matter. The next time I saw him he told me that he had followed these simple instructions and found that the larger of the two pigs ate his feed in about a third less time than the small one.

Now, the thing to do with a bunch of pigs is to test their eating capacity separately and then feed each kind by themselves. If this rule were followed not only with pigs, but with all other live stock, there would be fewer poorly developed animals.

Beef Cattle Conformation.

I have seen the butchers walk into a herd of young heaves and say to the owner, "We will give you \$42 apiece for those three animals there," pointing out three special steers. "We will give you \$35 apiece for those six, and the rest we will take at \$30 per head." I wondered at this and asked the butcher why those three steers were worth so much more per head than were the others. He explained to me that by their conformation and development when dressed they would give a much higher weight of round steak and loins, those parts of beef which bring the most in the market, than would the other steers. The answer was logical enough, and when I looked more closely I could see that these three steers did excel in the weight of high priced beef. This was an eye opener, and it gives us the clue as to what we should desire in a beef sire. —Rural New Yorker.

LIVE STOCK BRIEFS.

Some succulent feed should be supplied during the winter to keep the sheep's system in tone.

Changes in the character or quantity of the hog ration should always be made very gradually.

The long winter on dry feed is often hard on old horses.

Now and then put a little salt on the straw. It acts as an appetizer, and the sheep clean up the straw better.

A suffering, half frozen hog or pig cannot use the corn or other grains fed him to the best advantage.

Provide box stalls for the colts if possible. Keep the stalls well littered and clean.

SELECTING CATTLE FOR BEEF RAISING

There is no want of breeds from which to select if the farmer is engaging in production of beef, writes a correspondent of the Rural New Yorker. Among the most popular are the Hereford, Aberdeen Angus and the Shorthorn. These breeds all originated in Great Britain, where the beef cattle business is a little more advanced than in this country. These three breeds are suited to different conditions and surroundings.

The Hereford will do somewhat better on pasture than either the Shorthorn or Aberdeen Angus, but the last two breeds will do better in confinement. In other words, they can stand the heavy grain feeding which forces early development without showing "parchiness." On the western ranches Hereford cows are most popular because they give such a small quantity of milk and there is little danger of milk fever. Shorthorn bulls used upon such cows make a fine beef animal for the market, as the two breeds tend to re-enforce the weak points of one another. Avoid anything but the first crosses, however.

The weakest point of the Shorthorn is the crops and a tendency to a flat belly, while in these particular points the Hereford is strong. On the other hand, the Hereford is usually weak in the hind quarters, where the Shorthorn is especially strong. The combination of the two breeds gives a very evenly developed carcass, the meat of which is well marbled and high in quality.

The influence of the pure bred sire is just as pronounced in beef cattle as



In laying concrete floors the foundation should go below frost line and be filled with cinder or broken stone well rammed and wet before concrete is placed. The first or rough coat should be thoroughly mixed and consist of one part cement, two of sharp sand and four of clean gravel. Enough water should be used to make it work easily, and it should be packed level two and a half inches deep on the soaked cinder. When set so it will not move it should be sprinkled and an inch of a smooth, finishing coat, equal parts cement and sharp sand, should be spread on it.

with other classes of live stock. The ideal beef bull is a far different shaped animal from the dairy sire. The beef bull is a beautiful animal to look upon, while the dairy sire is too angular to present a good appearance. In the beef animal we look for the rectangular or parallelogramic conformation, which usually gives a carcass of good fleshing qualities and meat so evenly distributed that the body is said to be symmetrical.

Points of a Good Beef Sire.

A good beef sire must be strong in the hind quarters, well muscled and with a good length and proportion of loin. How can we expect to get choice prime heaves out of the young stock when we use a cat hammed sire? While it seems a trifle farfetched to call the limbs of any of the beef bulls "cat hammed," yet when we see two of them together it is usually easy to pick out the one which has the most meat on the steak and loins. —Rural New Yorker.

New Fee on Percherons.

A fee of \$1 each is now charged by the Percheron Society of America for every transfer of animals presented to the office within ninety days from date of sale or of \$3 each for all transfers presented after ninety days. This additional fee was made necessary by the very large curtailment in the amount of business handled by the association, due to the shutting off of all imports from Europe.

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